(For electronic submission)

To whom it may concern:

I am writing in response to FCC GN Docket No. 25-133.

I fully embrace efforts to remove unnecessary regulatory burdens, encourage modernization of our telecommunications infrastructure, and other elements in the spirit of this Public Notice. At the same time, it is important to recognize and protect critical services that may be subject to deregulation. In particular, I ask the FCC to consider possible negative effects of deregulation on the Amateur Radio Service, and specifically, urge the Commision to (1) protect the Amateur Radio Service's frequency allocations, (2) continue preventing interference from other services, and (3) maintain regulation of the Amateur Radio Service.

The Amateur Radio Service ("ham radio") in the United States has provided abundant and reliable public service throughout its one hundred-plus year history. Ham radio operators provide communications during and after every major natural disaster including hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes. When all other systems have failed, ham radio operators jump in to provide critical radio links that save lives and property. Hams prepare for these emergencies with frequent operational drills and training, as well as through providing communications at parades and other events in normal times. The Amateur Radio Service provides benefits to all Americans, especially in times of great need when no other services can, and hams provide this without any desire for compensation.

Ham radio began in the early days of wireless experimentation, and is as old as radio itself. Not surprisingly, many radio technologists, innovators, and entrepreneurs are avid Amateur Radio operators. For example, Art Collins (W0CXX), founded Collins Radio in 1933 and for the next fifty years produced advanced technology for the US government, aviation, and other industries. His fascination with wireless technology at a young age flourished with his FCC-licensed Amateur Radio activities, and he credited his early ham radio experience with his later commercial success. Art Collins' success would translate into the most advanced radio communication, radar, and avionics equipment produced in the 20th century. This tech would influence the outcomes of World War II and later conflicts, serve our national defense, and provide communications during the Apollo missions, among just a few examples. In fact, Art's story is a common one; I know and work with many engineers and scientists whose early interests were stimulated and fostered through Amateur Radio (including myself).

Amateur Radio Service should be protected as it provides ongoing public service and promotes technological education and advancement, and is critical to our

economy and national defense. The specific protection needed is threefold: (1) maintain Amateur Radio Service frequency allocations which are required for the service to operate and exist, (2) prevent interference from other radio services, which could become problematic if other services are deregulated, and (3) maintain regulation, oversight, and enforcement of the Amateur Radio Service in order to uphold its high operating and technical standards.

Thank you for your consideration,

Christopher Galbraith, Ph.D